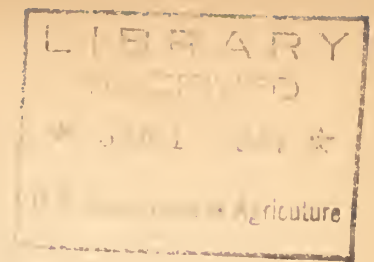


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14
Ad 45

Suggested Outline for Opening Talk
At County Production Meetings



I'd Quit Right Now ONLY!

(Get the group thinking about the Big Objective - Illustrate the point with an experience story of some farmer you met last summer who was about ready to throw up his hands and quit, but didn't. For instance -)

Last summer I met a friend who is in the sheep business. He had come to town for supplies and had just finished loading his pick-up. It is customary when you meet a friend to ask how he is getting along, so I did. That innocent question opened up a flood of comments about the world in general and what's wrong with it. But it gave him a chance to "get a load off his chest".

He used to carry a fair covering of fat on his ribs. In recent years he had acquired a small but comfortable and growing bay window. He had reached that stage in life where he could begin to take things easy, hire most of the work done on the ranch. Then came the war.

I looked him over as he talked. He was as hard as nails but he looked tired. The fat was all melted away and the bay window was gone.

"I tell you Louie", he said, "I'm getting too old for this kind of work. I just got back from packin' supplies into my sheep camps. I never worked so hard in my life. My herders are new men and they don't know much about herdin' sheep in this mountain country. The bears are in my sheep - and the Forest Service - well if you fellows would ever get back into that rocky country and look the country over, you'd know that we can't move camp every right."

I suspected that was coming because when a man has as many worries as he had at the moment, the Forest Service is apt to get blamed for something. I also know that he favors moving camp every night to protect the range and get better use out of the forage, but at the time it was just another irritation.

However, he never gave me an opportunity to answer.

"Who's going to put up my hay?" he asked me. "My wife and kids are putting up hay while I've had to run all over these hills with a pack outfit trying to find a shepherd and a band of sheep. You can't hire any help. I'd quit right now, ONLY" -

He didn't finish, but stood looking speculatively at his load on the pick-up. He was in the last World War and you could almost read what was in his mind. He won't quit because he knows his production is needed.

Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread!

(Briefly summarize why this production is needed. It is important to get the group thinking about the desperate need for food - to renew their appreciation of what their part is in this war so follow on with the story -)

He won't quit because he knows that there are 300,000,000 people in Europe dominated by the Germans, whom we are preparing to help just as soon as the Allied forces can liberate them. And their first need is food. Our help will

not be enough. Thousands of these people have already died from starvation. At least 10 percent of the population has been undernourished for so long now that they will carry the marks of undernourishment for the rest of their lives. Children by the thousands will never fully recover from the physical handicaps of childhood starvation - just at a time in life when they should be building healthy bodies.

Many of the 400 million people in China are also on the verge of starvation. In some parts of China the people are dying today, or selling their children for food. People are dying day by day in India from lack of food - a slow living death.

These things we all know. In addition to feeding our civilian population, our Armed Forces, and helping to feed our Allies, we must, if we believe in the cause for which we are fighting, make super-human efforts to store up stock-piles of food to help save as many of these suffering people as we can. It is the cry of humanity, "Give us this day our daily bread" calling out to the Heart of America which we will not ignore.

Will the Farmers Quit? Let's Look at the Record.

In 1942 our total food output in the United States surpassed production during the World War 1 year of 1918 by more than 40 percent. This we said was the banner year. Weather conditions were favorable, yields were generally high. We talked about it as the biggest crop year in history.

Yet total food production in 1943 is estimated to be 5 percent above 1942, 32 percent above 1935-39 average. People are eating well in this country in spite of the dire predictions made last spring that we would have a food shortage. Civilian per capita consumption of all foods is expected to average 5 percent above the 1935-39 level, but about 5 percent below the record consumption of 1941. The 1943 civilian food supply is also richer than the 1935-39 period in essential nutrients. This production was accomplished in spite of shortages of labor, machinery, fertilizers, trucks, gasoline, etc., and in spite of a less favorable growing season. A late fall which permitted the corn crop to mature in the corn belt states, and generally favorable fall harvest weather, has helped bring the crops to harvest. But the bountiful production of 1943 can be credited to the increased efforts of America's farmers and ranchers.

Looking over the production records, they show that while the production of hay and grains is slightly below 1942, it is considerably above the averages for the previous ten years. Production of oil and fibre crops--soybeans, flax, peanuts--which were badly needed, is up. Sugar beet production dropped from $11\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1942 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1943. Potato production was stepped up to more than 460 million bushels, an increase of approximately 100 million. Commercial truck crops fell off slightly but the difference was more than made up by the production from Victory gardens. Fruit production was lower but is fairly close to the previous ten year average. Production of beans and peas was phenomenally high. Bean production increased more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bags and peas more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bags.

With the exception of sheep and lambs, livestock numbers and livestock production showed an increase. In fact, livestock numbers are at present at such high levels that we are having difficulty in adjusting food supplies to the need.

Milk production held about even but the number of cows kept on farms has increased 500,000 head. Egg production increased more than 10 percent. The number of hens and pullets kept on farms is up approximately 15 percent. Turkeys shows a slight decrease. Hog production showed the highest gains as the number of sows farrowed in 1943 was estimated at 20,655,000 as compared to 16,482,000 in 1942. Beef cows on farms as of January 1, 1943 were 12,124,000 but are estimated to be 12,672,000 next January first. Sheep and lambs dropped from 56,735,000 on farms in January, 1943 to an estimated 55,089,000, January 1, 1944.

What Did Montana Do?

In Montana we increased our total planted acreage over our goals by more than 100,000 acres. With upwards of 3,100,000 acres planted to wheat we exceeded the wheat goal by 124,000 acres. Flax, potatoes, corn, oats and barley went over the top by substantial margins, but we fell down on beans, sugar beets and rye.

The following figures show comparisons between goals and planted acreages in Montana -

	Flax	Potatoes	Field Peas	Dry Beans	Corn	Oats	Sugar Beets	Rye
1943								
Goals	435,000	18,000	60,000	75,000	200,000	500,000	65,000	17,000
Estimated								
Planted	641,525	26,648	55,300	66,110	215,401	507,330	60,356	15,511
Average								

Over or

Under / 206,525 / 8,648 - 4,700 - 8,890 / 15,401 / 7,330 - 4,644 - 1,489

In the marketings of livestock it is generally believed that Montana will meet the goals but marketings have been delayed because of the feeder situation, the fact that the long feed is not attractive to feeders at present, so it is difficult to determine now what the final results will be. One indicator is that total sows farrowed in 1943 were estimated to be 113,600 as compared with a goal of 91,000. The lamb crop is estimated at 2,338,000 head in 1943 as compared with 2,315,000 in 1942. We have fallen short on the number of cows kept for milk on the farms but just how much is not known - possibly 25,000 head.

Taking the state as a whole our crop production as compared with 1942 is about the same for corn; slightly lower for wheat (71,774,000 bushels) due to the losses in the winter wheat growing areas; slightly higher on feed grains - oats, barley, and rye; nearly double on flax; substantially up on beans, beans, and potatoes; but down on sugar beets.

We Made Some Mistakes!

Failure to meet some of these goals is partly accounted for by the fact that we made some mistakes this year which we hope to profit by in 1944. There is no use denying these mistakes. We might as well admit them. It is perfectly obvious now that when a farmer, through patriotism and a desire to do all he can to help meet the country's food needs, plants a crop that is not suited to his farm, where he does not have the machinery to take care of it, and has had no previous experience in growing it, he is gambling. Last year we decided to gamble. Our aim was planted acreage. But what happened was that in our effort to increase the potato goals, for instance, or beans in counties where they were not normally grown, we discovered that the results were disappointing. Taking a chance does not always get the production. Sometimes it means idle acres if

the crop is a near failure or the product is not of good enough quality to go to market.

Then again we did not have enough land suited to beans and peas to grow the desired acreage. So our estimates were too high. The probabilities are that if we had planted the total goal as requested we would have experienced more disappointments than we did.

We did, however, bring our livestock numbers into fairly even balance with the carrying capacity of our ranges and our home grown food supplies. This is not true in every county but for the state as a whole we are in reasonable balance.

Profiting by this year's experience the 1944 goal is to put each acre to its adapted use believing that by so doing we will produce more food for the nation and get as close to maximum production as it is possible to get. There will be no war food acreage sign-up but farmers will be asked to increase their production per acre of adapted crops placing emphasis on greater efficiency of production - and stepping up our production per cow, our production per hen, and more careful use of our concentrated feeds in feeding hogs, cattle or sheep.

The 1944 acreage goals are, therefore, suggestive of what is needed from Montana or from your county and you are asked through neighborhood meetings to endeavor to come as close to these goals as possible.

We are asked to produce a larger total acreage of crops than we did in 1943. But the promise of this increase has already been made through surveys carried on last summer in cooperation with County War Boards where estimates were made as to what acreage could be expected.

Keep the Farms in Permanent Production!

The goals as finally agreed to are based upon these county estimates taking into consideration what it is hoped will maintain good farming practices and keep Montana in permanent farm production.

The demand for food will continue after the war, at least until those devastated countries can begin to produce for themselves. As we all know, there is little prospect of the world having too much food. Just what program will be followed to get the food to the people who need it, is impossible to forecast. But with our new attitude of helping to restore sanity to this world, the probabilities are that our food will be sent to these people for some time. We should therefore keep our agricultural plant in a high stage of production and that means building up the soil. Consequently, we are confident it is time now to plan our entire production for the state on sound farming practices that will accomplish that end.

It Could Be Worse.

What we are asked to do will not be easy. We will discuss during the day what can be expected in the way of new machinery, help in securing labor, repairs, lumber and other material that will be available, and the various problems in connection with meeting this call for more food.

We are promised some relief from the machinery shortage as the steel has been allocated to manufacturing concerns to produce up to 80 percent of their 1941 production. But just how much machinery will actually be available will depend upon how fast the machinery can be made and distributed.

We have had a years experience in meeting production problems under war conditions and can profit from that experience - but the improvement in the farm production aids will only help. It will not remove the headaches, especially since we are again asked to do more.

But it could be worse. John W. Cassels, Director of Agriculture for Durham County, England and executive officer for Food Production in Great Britain, came to the United States last summer at the request of our Government and while here made a tour of Montana. Some of you have read his talk as a copy was sent to county war boards. But it won't hurt to repeat parts of it because it gives us a clearer idea of the food needs of this world and the difficulties that our allies have met.

Speaking of what the British faced at the outbreak of the war Mr. Cassels cited two problems, one to feed large numbers of people on a small area of land, not only their own people but refugees from Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, France and Norway; the other to provision against a blockade of the Isles by the Germans which would mean that no outside food could be shipped in.

Mr. Cassels stated that the British early adopted a policy of direct feeding. In explanation he said "If you take, say 100 acres of grassland and devote that to feeding cattle, then 100 acres will maintain 9 people under British conditions for 12 months. If you plant it to wheat that same 100 acres will feed 210 people for 12 months. But if you put it into potatoes, then that 100 acres will maintain 430 people for 12 months." Being concerned with the numbers of people the British grew potatoes.

The fall of France was Britians greatest calamity, he said. In his own words he comments as follows "We just felt then, what's to be? Then Dunkirk; you see what happened at Dunkirk will never be explained. If Germany had continued her attack to Britain, as far as Britain was concerned, we would have fired our last shot within a couple of hours. All our guns, munitions, tanks, but barely a hundred, were in France. We had nothing. And these were conditions after Dunkirk. - - - Why did she not come on? Why?" end of quote.

Under these desperate conditions, not being able to use her ships for bringing in food because they had to be held for protection or used to bring materials for war, Great Britain planned her farming program to feed her people and at the same time not disrupt her preparations for defense.

According to Mr. Cassels they set up three priorities - first milk, second cereal for bread, third potatoes. Their flour is made from a mixture of wheat, barley, rye and oats, "wholesome," as Mr. Cassels puts it and "all right if you don't allow it to become too stale before you attack it."

Potatoes are their insurance crop. They built up huge reserves for a rainy day and they have had to call upon these reserves on several occasions. Potatoes go into most everything - Yorkshire pastries that used to be nice and fluffy but no longer are. Potatoes replace animal fats. Milk is rationed - one pint per day for every child or invalid. Apparently the average man on the street gets from two to three pints a week. Cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry were reduced in numbers until for a period at least only their choicest pedigreed herds remained. Pigs and chickens were fed at municipal feeding points on garbage cooked into

what was delicately referred to as municipal pudding. Practically all foods were rationed. Some of the quotas established explain just why the British are eating so many potatoes - 20 cents worth of meat per week per person; four ounces of bacon; two ounces per week of tea; and two eggs per month if you can get them. Mr. Cassels talk was made last summer and what he described then applied to that earlier period of the war. The situation has probably improved since. He spoke at the time of dried milk and dried eggs being shipped in from the United States which he commented on as being quite edible. I have been told that at times Great Britain had only a few days supply of food on hand.

Clothing too is rationed and pretty much standardised. Mr. Cassels did say that their women's shoes differ considerably from ours. He described them as plain - very plain, in fact built to last this war and probably another. One difference he pointed out with a touch of British humor - was that even under war conditions they seemed to be able to provide enough leather to cover the ladies toes.

Private automobiles are put away for the duration - with a few necessary exceptions - and the tires have been taken off to be used for other purposes. Bus travel is limited and train travel is rationed. Every male civilian and many of the women are called on to spend one 12 hour night shift each week on fire watching as a part of home defense. The super-fit young men from the farms are in the Air corps mostly. The other skilled farmers have been left on the farms. But there has been a farm labor shortage which was met by the organization of a women's land army composed of young women from the cities. They are girls from the hair dressing establishments, the luxury trades, the shops, or girls who never expected to have to work for their bread and butter. In spite of skepticism in the beginning, Mr. Cassels reports that these young women have made good - "The Land Army is one of the big successes of the war", he said. "I can assure you that living at the moment in Britain is a very serious affair. The whole atmosphere is sober," he added.

War is a Serious Affair:

Well, war is a serious affair in the United States too. Not desperate like it is in the European countries. But nevertheless it is a people's war here too. Keeping our own people well fed, supplying our armed forces, helping our allies, and storing up stock piles of food to take into the occupied countries as their freedom is restored, while at the same time fighting a war, presents some complicated problems in food production and distribution.

Will the farmers and ranchers do their share in responding to an ever increasing demand for food? Can they keep up this production pace? Supposing the farmers would just throw up their hands and say - I'm going to grow just what I can without worrying about labor, lack of machinery, shortage of gas, building material and the other difficulties that confront them at the moment. Supposing they would say - this working 12 to 14 hours a day is too much. I'm going to grow enough to live on and let someone else do the worrying. It is a terrifying prospect to contemplate, to visualize what would happen to us if the farmers went on strike.

I'd Quit Right Now - Only! - It is the implications in the one word "Only" - what it means - that keeps them in the fight.

They never have quit and they won't quit now because they know better than anyone else how much their production is needed. "Food to Win the War and Write the Peace." That slogan tells us the whole story.

Here at home we will have plenty to eat of wholesome food. Our military forces will be taken care of. It is the civilian populations among our allies in England and Russia who will continue on a restricted diet. And it is the people in China, India, Greece, and the other European countries who will continue to die of starvation until help can be gotten to them.

That explains the real problem - the need for us to produce to our utmost, the need for rationing. That is why we are asked to grow 380 million acres of crops in the United States in 1944 - the largest acreage ever planted. The needs are so great that every crop acre and every farming resource must be put to its most productive use.

For without food we are licked. All the guns, tanks, ships, airplanes, trained fighters and ammunition won't save us if we and our fighting men don't eat.

Thanks to the knowledge and skill of American agriculture - the fertile acres with which we are blessed and the water - we will eat. We will help feed our Allies to keep them in the war until peace is won.

And when that day comes we will also have stock piles of food to take into those starved countries to help answer their plea "Give us this day our daily bread."

CIVILIANS' SHARE OF SELECTED FOOD SUPPLIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1943-44

ITEM	SUPPLY	CIVILIAN	MILITARY	LEND-LEASE	SPECIAL NEEDS
Meats	23,283,200,000 LBS	63.1%	16.6%	11.7%	8.6%
Canned Fish	723,500,000 LBS	46.7	14.2	20.7	18.4
Butter	2,127,000,000 LBS	78.5	14.8	5.8	.9
Evaporated Milk	3,002,400,000 LBS	43.5	35.2	11.4	9.9
Edible Fats & Oils	6,052,700,000 LBS	65.4	5.6	21.9	7.1
White Potatoes	20,447,300,000 LBS	81.4	15.4	2.0	1.2
Eggs - Shell Equivalent	4,965,200,000 DOZ	71.8	9.8	14.2	4.2
Dry Beans	2,220,000,000 LBS	50.9	10.2	15.4	17.5
Canned Vegetables	202,538,000 CASES	68.6	25.8	1.2	4.4
Canned Fruits & Juices	61,136,000 CASES	53.3	40.1	.5	6.1
Soya Flour, Flakes & Grits	1,350,000,000 LBS	26.9	.2	17.8	55.1
Citrus Fruits	13,030,900,000 LBS	74.2	14.8	5.1	5.9

Talk by J. Murray Thompson,
Assistant Director, Western Division AAA

Summary of 1943 Accomplishments
and 1944 Requirements.

1. If we could increase crop yields per acre 16% in this country, that would be equivalent to adding a million farms.
2. Almost as important as increasing yields is to adjust our production of crops and livestock to war needs.
 - a. We can't shift agriculture like we can manufacturing plants, but we can move in that direction--for instance, we have produced more than 51 million bushels of soybeans this year as compared to 20 million in 1942. Other increases in 1943 as compared to 1942 are: Flax from 14 million up to 54 million bushels; Peanuts and Dry Beans a 100% increase, and potatoes, a 100 million bushel increase.
3. We should not forget that Lend Lease does not go in one direction--for instance
 - a. England furnishes our soldiers potatoes and other supplies that are hard to ship.
 - b. New Zealand and Australia furnish our men with meat equal to our Lend Lease supplies to them of other commodities.
4. Tentative national goals are set up as follows:
 - a. Assigned groups estimate the needs of

Civilians	Lend Lease
Military	Relief at home
 - b. These estimates are coordinated with what we think we can produce and adjustments made in acreages as between essential and non-essential crops.
 - c. Rationing then comes in. If meat is short so that a reduction in per capita consumption is indicated--this is brought about by rationing.
5. There will be no regimentation in the 1944 program. We will tell the farmers what is needed and ask them to do their best.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE 1944 FARM MACHINERY PROGRAM

The 1944 machinery program is based on 80 percent of the production in 1940. This compares with the original production program for 1943 of about 23 percent, which was later increased to 40 percent. Some individual machines that will save labor will greatly exceed the 80 percent production figure and others will be correspondingly less.

After considering information submitted from State War Boards last spring as to types and kinds of machinery needed, the 1944 national production pattern was formulated accordingly and metals have been allocated to manufacturers. Last year Order L-170 was not issued until October, however, Order L-257 was announced in June this year, giving manufacturers about a third-of-a-year's time advantage in obtaining materials and in scheduling their production. Another advantage for 1944 is the elimination of the so-called concentration plan. Under the new program, all manufacturers may produce their normal lines of equipment whereas last year much of the equipment was produced by the smaller manufacturers.

A considerable amount of machinery authorized under Order L-170 which was not produced in time for use in 1943 will be available in 1944 and with the machines authorized by L-257, the farm machinery picture is much brighter for 1944 than in 1943, but some continuing difficulties will remain. For example, limited plant capacity for certain parts may delay the production of gears, connecting rods, crankshafts, etc. Similarly, manufacturers may continue to face difficulties in obtaining component parts such as magnetos, motors, etc. Also plant labor shortages and transportation difficulties may cause delays.

Although the supply of farm machinery in 1944 will be greater than in 1943, it is felt that rationing of certain items continues to be necessary. Certain types of materials which are used to make farm machinery are also used for armaments. For the National welfare, it is as essential for farm machinery to be used where it will make a maximum contribution to the war program as it is for armament to be properly used on the battlefronts. The more liberal quantities of materials allocated for the production of farm machinery for 1944 does not indicate an easier material situation as compared with 1943: it results from the better understanding of the importance of food production. The estimated net farm income for 1944 is expected to be more than twice that of 1940. Thus from the standpoint of farm income alone the demand for farm machinery in 1944 in terms of the amount that could be sold will greatly exceed the supply. Anticipating this relationship from the standpoint of food production, it is necessary that the available supply of equipment reach farmers whose use will result in maximum contributions to the war food program.

In order that the proposed machinery production for 1944 may be readily visualized, quoted below is a list of some of the more important items:

<u>Items</u>	<u>1940 Production</u>	<u>Scheduled 1944 Production</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Combines, 6 ft. and under	40,329	30,000	74
Combines, 6 to 10 ft.	1,124	3,000	267
Combines, over 10 ft.	2,363	5,200	220

All tractors	231,094	136,135 (plus 45,000 from 1943 which had not been completed)	59
Tractors, wheel type, all purpose, under 30 H.P.	191,581	97,500	51
Tractors, wheel type, all purpose, 30 and over H.P.	22,988	20,000	87
Pickup Hay Balers	2,045	7,000	342
Side Delivery Rakes	28,053	30,000	107
Sweep Rake	8,956	10,680	119
Mowers, tractor-mounted or semi-mounted	52,739	50,000	95
Mowers, Horse or tractor drawn	57,674	45,000	78
Stacker, stationary	652	1,362	209
Combination stacker-loader	865	4,000	462
Grain drills	18,788	20,000	106
Potato planters	4,142	4,500	109
Potato diggers	3,997	5,820	145
Bean cutters and pullers	1,921	2,000	104
Hammer mills	53,633	35,000	65

Other Supplies

Parts	1943 - 167%	Unlimited supply
Fencing, barbed wire (Practically all that is being manufactured is for agricultural use)	1940 - 213,000 tons	246,000 tons
Pipe (45% for agricultural use)	---	2,000,000 tons
Bale ties (Current production to be about 200% of normal)	---	144,000 tons

Food Production Order No. 14, Supplementary Order No. 1

October 20, 1943, manufacturers will report to Deputy Administrator on State distribution plans.

November 5, 1943, manufacturers report to State USDA War Board on county distribution plans for Schedule I equipment. The War Board may change this by 10% prior to November 20. War Board may change more than 10% if they get the consent of the manufacturer. Manufacturers must be notified prior to November 20 of any changes made. Additional allocations of equipment for a manufacturer must be distributed by the manufacturer as above within ten days. Any change by the War Board in this distribution plan must be sent to the manufacturer within fifteen days.

November 26, 1943, War Board notifies County Rationing Committees of Schedule I allocation.

December 1, 1943. After this date no County Farm Rationing Committee may issue certificates for Schedule I equipment in excess of the allocation except with the permission of the State War Board.

Manufacturer must fill distribution directives under Food Production Order No. 3 for Schedule I or Schedule II equipment, except equipment manufactured prior to July 1, 1943, before making other shipments of such equipment.

County distribution plans may be changed by manufacturer upon approval of the State War Board. The state distribution plan may be changed by the manufacturer upon approval of the State War Board and the Deputy Administrator.

20% of scheduled production by manufacturer will be distributed by the Deputy Administrator.

Schedule I and Schedule II equipment for agricultural use may be transferred only on basis of purchase certificates. Purchase certificates issued under Food Production Order No. 3 will automatically expire midnight November 30, 1943. Federal agencies and non-agricultural users may acquire equipment without purchase certificates provided they are in compliance with War Production Board Order L-257 which may require a priority.

SCHEDULE I

Corn Planters (Horse or Tractor Drawn
and tractor mounted)
Potato Planters (Horse & Tractor Drawn)
Listers with Planting Attachments (Horse
or tractor drawn and tractor mounted)
Grain Drills (Horse or Tractor Drawn)
Manure Spreaders
Power Sprayers (Orchard Type)
Power Sprayers (Row Crop Type)
Combines (Harvester-Threshers)
Corn Binders
Corn Pickers
Potato Diggers & Pickers
Mowers
Rakes (side Delivery)
Hay Loaders
Pick-up Hay Balers
Ensilage Cutters - Silo Fillers
Stationary Balers
Potato Sorters and Graders
Tractors

SCHEDULE II

Field Ensilage Harvesters
Field Hay Choppers & Harvesters
Feed Grinders & Crushers
Elevators - Portable
Blowers
Garden Tractors
Milking Machines
Farm Milk Coolers
Well Water Systems
Power Pumps
Windmills
Irrigation Pumps

SCHEDULE III

Beet & Bean Drills or Planters
Moldboard Plows (Tractor Drawn or Mounted)
Disc Plows (Tractor Drawn)
One-Way Disc Plows or Tillers
Middlebusters - Listers Without Planting
Attachments - Horse or Tractor
Drawn and Tractor Mounted)
Disc Harrows
Soil Pulverizers and Packers
Cultivators (Horse and Tractor Drawn)
Cultivators (Tractor Mounted)
Rotary Hoes
Dusters
Grain Binders
Threshers (grain, alfalfa)
Pea & Bean Threshers
Portable Pipe and Extension Sprinklers, Valves & Gates

Maximum Price Regulations for New and Used Farm Equipment

There are now nine items of farm machinery specifically enumerated for which ceiling prices apply at auction sales or in transactions between farmers as well as in transactions by dealers. These items are as follows: (1) combines, (2) corn pickers, (3) corn binders, (4) farm tractors (except crawler tractors), (5) hay balers, (Motor or tractor operated), (6) hay loaders, (7) manure spreaders, (8) side delivery rakes, (9) any combination of the items just listed with other items of farm equipment specifically designed for mounting thereon, where the combination is sold as a unit.

Under Maximum Price Regulation 133, as amended September 25, 1943, if an item listed above is sold less than a year from the time when it was sold as a new machine, the ceiling price is 85% of the base price. If it is sold more than a year after it was sold as a new machine, the ceiling price is 70% of the base price. The term "base-price" is defined as the last published suggested retail price of the manufacturer for the same model.

Excepting where the above items are sold as a "combination", none of the listed items may be sold jointly with any other items of farm equipment or any commodity or service for a lump sum.

Under the revised regulation, all persons engaged in the business of buying, selling, or negotiating a sale of new or used farm equipment are automatically licensed. While the order provides that persons affected may be required to register with the Office of Price Administration, no such order has been issued by the Office of Price Administration to date. Consequently, registration is not required of anyone.

Copper Wire:

CWP Regulation 1, Directive 21. The copper wire situation has been relieved somewhat, and under CWP regulation 9 any retailer or repairman who was in business on August 1, 1941 may order for delivery in any calendar quarter up to \$100 worth of copper wire. If he needs more he should determine as accurately as possible the value of the copper wire which he sold as a retailer or used as a repairman during 1941. He may buy up to one-eighth of that amount in any one calendar quarter if this comes to more than \$100. If it does not he may buy up to \$100 regardless of his use in 1941. The copper wire which may be obtained by this order may be resold by retailers, repairmen, etc. for household, farm and small commercial repairs and improvements. 3,000,000 pounds of copper per calendar quarter have been earmarked for this program.

In addition to the above, county war boards have an allocation for rationing which may be issued to farmers on Form CWP-361, Revised. Under the copper wire program Montana received a ~~smaller~~ quota for the fourth calendar quarter for 1943 than in the third calendar quarter. In the fourth calendar quarter quota, a total of 4,500 pounds is allocated and no additional allocation for the State is anticipated for this quarter.

Lumber:

The lumber situation in Montana seems to be growing more serious as time goes on. A fourth calendar quarter quota of lumber was not received for distribution to counties but the remainder of the third calendar quarter quota was authorized to be released up until December 31, 1943.

Reports coming in from a county survey show that there is a definite shortage of 2,000,000 board feet, and at the completion of the report an appeal will be made to Washington, D. C. for additional lumber. Nationally the lumber situation shows no sign of improving, therefore, no immediate relief can be anticipated.

Preference Rating Certificate, Form GA-202, may be used by the State USDA War Board for issuing a rating of AA-2 to dealers to replenish depleted inventories. Preference Rating Certificate, Form GA-201, is used by County USDA War boards to assign a preference rating of AA-2 to farmers who are to deliver the certificate to his lumber dealer to replenish his stock. Preference Rating Certificate, GA-201, cannot be issued in excess of the number of board feet of lumber in the county quota.

Crawler-Type Tractors:

WPB Order L-53. Since the entry into Sicily and Italy of the armed forces the army has demanded a tremendous increase in the number of crawler-type tractors, therefore, civilian requirements have been curtailed accordingly.

It is anticipated that very little relief will be obtained in the Crawler-Type Tractor situation in the next few months, unless world conditions should take a radical change for the better and such is not expected. Montana's quota for the fourth calendar quarter is seven tractors, divided in the following power classes:

Class III	50-60 Horse Power	1 Tractor
Class IV	35-50 Horse Power	4 Tractors
Class V	Under 35 Horse Power	2 Tractors

For these seven tractors there are on hand at the present time in the State Office about 30 applications that are being held and in the near future all applications will be carefully analyzed and most justified applications will be granted the machines available for our state.

Form (PD-556) WPB-1319 and supplemental forms are used as applications for Crawler-Type Tractors.

AA-2 Engines.

In regard to gas engines under 20 horse power, 37,000 of these engines were authorized to be manufactured by the War Production Board. Procedure for the distribution of these engines was available and in use prior to the availability of the engines. Therefore, many applications have been unfilled. It is, however, expected that by January 1, authorized production will be coming off the production line in sufficient quantities and the program should start to function at that time. Dealers apparently have neglected to apply to the War Board on Form WPB-547, formerly PD-1-X, for an inventory stock on which returned certificates GA-276 can be immediately filled.

Many dealers evidently did not understand the procedure and should contact County War Boards for instructions. Forms may be obtained from Oscar A. Bearson's office, War Production Board, Helena, Montana.

Milk Cans.

Food Production Order No. 14, Supplementary Order No. 3. The essential difference between the new procedure and that which has been followed in the past year is that it will no longer be necessary for farmers to apply to County Farm Rationing Committees for permission to purchase individual milk cans.

Under the new procedure, dealers and distributors may secure for purposes of resale to farmers for use not more than 40 milk cans at any one time upon the issuance of a purchase certificate by the County Farm Rationing Committee or by a committee established for this purpose by the State USDA War Board. Farmers may, in turn, purchase not more than two of such cans per quarter from dealers and distributors by certifying to such dealer that he is a farmer and that the milk cans will be used for the handling of milk or milk products. Where the requirements of the individual user are greater than two cans per calendar quarter, application may be made to the County Farm Rationing Committee for additional cans.

Under the revised procedure, a new application form (MP-120-B) has been developed as a basis for issuance of purchase certificates for milk cans. A supply of this form will be available in the near future. In the meantime, dealers should continue to honor purchase certificates on the present form.

Pressure Cookers:

Food Production Order No. 14, Supplementary Order No. 4. Manufacturers will distribute to dealers without restriction 80 percent of their production, holding 20 percent in reserve.

The Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities, War Food Administration, will direct the distribution of the 20 percent reserve.

Federal agencies that desire pressure cookers for use in conjunction with their program will apply to the Director of Office of Materials and Facilities for written authorization to purchase the desired number of cookers.

Purchasers other than Federal agencies will apply to County Farm Rationing Committees for purchase certificates for pressure cookers.

Farm Scales:

Food Production Order No. 14, Supplementary Order No. 5. The provisions of the supplementary order apply to farm scales for use on a farm which have a retail price of more than \$5. and less than \$50. As in the past, a farmer will apply to the County Farm Rationing Committee for a purchase certificate, which he will present to his local dealer when making the purchase.

Trucks:

New truck construction is in direct competition with increasing military needs. Consequently, the quantity of new trucks that can be built will be far below replacement requirements. Currently, a few heavy and medium trucks are being manufactured for civilian use, but there is no production of light trucks and pick-ups. Homemade trailers can help make up for part of this deficiency. About 25,000 new trailers will be manufactured in 1944 for civilian use.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil:

Farmers are essential users of gasoline and fuel oil, and as such will continue to get supplies they need for essential food production. However, our supplies of petroleum products are short, measured against extremely heavy and growing military and civilian requirements. Farmers should be urged to conserve gasoline and fuel oil as much as possible--to use these critical supplies only for essential purposes and under no circumstances to divert them to other uses.

Ammunition:

The ceiling price phases of ammunition are covered by regulations of the Office of Price Administration. These are set forth in OPA- Ammunition (Rev. S R 14, Amend. 35).

Schedule A of Limitation Order L-286 provides that a farmer or rancher is entitled to a quarterly allotment of 100 rounds of .22 caliber long rifle cartridges; 140 rounds of rifle ammunition except .22 caliber, but not more than 40 rounds of .30-30 caliber and not more than 100 rounds of .30-06 caliber; and 25 rounds of

shotgun shells of any gauge (this means a total of 25 rounds and does not mean 25 rounds for each gauge). Section (d) of Order L-286 provides the mechanics for procuring ammunition in excess of those quarterly quotas. A form PD-860 should only be filed where such an excess quantity is necessary. IF A FARMER CANNOT OBTAIN HIS ALLOTTED PORTION OF AMMUNITION ON A CERTIFICATE, FORM PD-860 IS NO BETTER.

If a dealer has ammunition, he must deliver on a certificate. If he doesn't have ammunition he can't deliver on anything, and an authorization to purchase procured through filing a Form PD-860 will not be of any more help to him in replenishing his supplies.

PRICE SUPPORTS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Price protection will be a major factor in stimulating increased agricultural production for 1944, however, the Department of Agriculture will not be able to announce definite support price programs or prices until the Congress of the United States makes known its policy towards the methods of supporting prices. In accordance with the Act of Congress approved October 2, 1942, farmers are given assurance that (1) loans on basic commodities will be offered to cooperators at not less than 90 percent of parity, except in those cases where it is deemed necessary to fix the loan rate at not less than otherwise provided by law (85 percent of parity) in order that an increase in the cost of feed for live-stock and poultry may be prevented; and (2) price supports will be maintained, within the limits of funds available to the Department of Agriculture, at not less than 90 percent of parity on all commodities for which the Secretary of Agriculture or the War Food Administrator has proclaimed he finds is necessary to encourage an expansion in production. The list of "Proclamation" commodities that are produced in Montana now includes eggs, hogs, chickens, turkeys, butter, cheese, specified varieties of dry peas and dry edible beans, flaxseed for oil, and potatoes. Support prices have also been established for several additional commodities which are not grouped under these two classifications. Support prices will be in direct relationship to the need as an incentive to farmers to produce each product in the quantity needed. Farmers should, before planting time, weigh one commodity against another to determine that maximum production of food most needed will be obtained, and that sound farming practices are performed thereby conserving their soil for future production. Maximum production and soil conservation should be the first objective with prices the secondary factor.

Current price supports of the War Food Administration, which are applicable in Montana are as follows:

The 1943 crop of dry peas (smooth types) of the following classes (through July 31, 1944): Alaska, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrow-Fat, White Canada. Not less than \$5.65 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 grade and \$5.40 for U. S. No. 2 grade, in bags, f.o.b. carrier at country shipping points. Producers may obtain loans from CCC on thresher-run smooth dry edible peas at \$4.50 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 and \$4.25 for U. S. No. 2, with appropriate discounts for lower grades. The Food Distribution Administration has the operative program for buying dry peas at support prices, however, the regular trade channels have handled the 1943 crop with little difficulty.

Price Ceilings: Producers or country shippers may not sell dry peas at a higher price than ~~they would~~ during the base period from September 28, 1942 to October 2, 1942, inclusive.

The 1943 crop of dry peas (wrinkled types) of the following classes (through June 30, 1944): Alderman, Perfection Profusion, Surprise, Thomas Laxton. Not less than \$4.25 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 grade, \$4.00 for U. S. Grade No. 2 in bags, f.o.b. carrier at country shipping points, for peas grown for canning purposes under contracts approved by State War Boards but which, for various reasons, will not be canned.

The 1943 crop of dry edible beans of the following classes (through September 1, 1944): Pea, Great Northern, Medium White, Small White, Flat Small White, Pinto, Pink, Small Red, Cranberry--Not less than \$6.50 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 cleaned

beans, in bags, f.o.b. carrier at country shipping points; and \$6.35 for U. S. No. 2. Loans on thresher-run dry edible beans, all classes except tepary and mixed, at \$5.50 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1; \$5.35 for U. S. No. 2, and \$5.10 for U. S. No. 3. Purchases of beans at support prices were made by processors, and Triple-A county committees for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation, less charges for cleaning, bags, bagging and labeling, and other costs, netted producers \$5.80 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 grade, and \$5.65 for U. S. No. 2's.

Price Ceilings: The maximum price for which beans may be sold to civilian purchasers is \$5.80 per cwt. for U.S. No. 1 with appropriate reduced rates for lower grades.

Hogs: Until September 30, 1944, not less than \$13.75 per cwt. average good to choice butcher hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds at Chicago; thereafter through March 31, 1945, not less than \$12.50 per cwt. average for good to choice butcher hogs weighing 200 to 240 pounds at Chicago.

Eggs: Purchased on an offer and acceptance basis equivalent to not less than 30 cents per dozen in the spring and early summer and an annual average price of 34 cents per dozen, basis U. S. average farm price (through June 30, 1944).

Dairy Products (through June 30, 1944): Butter, not less than 46 cents per pound for 92-score butter, Chicago basis; cheese, the equivalent of 27 cents per pound including subsidy for American Cheese, Plymouth, Wisconsin. Producers payments during October, November, and December 1944 are authorized at the rate of 4 cents per pound of butterfat, 35 cents per cwt. of liquid whole milk, 3.2 cents per pound of butter, and .8 cent per ~~quint~~ of cream. These payments are made to off-set increased feed costs and are made by County Triple-A committees.

Poultry (through June 30, 1944): Chickens (excluding broilers and chickens under 3 pounds) not less than 90 percent of parity. This support level being the average U. S. Price for all chickens, local price differentials are permitted. Turkeys not less than 90 percent of parity.

The 1943 crop of flaxseed for oil (through June 30, 1944): Not less than \$2.85 per bushel, basis No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis, with storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel on farm-stored seed under CCC loan.

The 1943 crop of Irish Potatoes (through June 30, 1944): \$2.00 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 grade, sacked and loaded, in carload lots, country shipping point, for the months of September, October and November; \$2.20 during December; and \$2.30 during January, February, March and April. In addition, farmers may receive a payment of 50 cents a bushel of the normal yield of the acreage planted to potatoes in excess of 90 percent and up to 110 percent of the individual farm acreage goal. CCC field-run loans to producers at \$1.65 per cwt. of potatoes grading U. S. No. 1, or at 99 cents per hundred of potatoes grading U. S. No. 2, whichever, results in the largest loan to the producer. CCC loans will also be made to dealers, cooperative associations, and distributors who purchase potatoes at support prices.

The 1943 crop of truck and vegetable crops for fresh consumption: Production payments will be made at the rate of \$50 per acre for each acre on which one or more vegetables are planted in excess of 90 percent of the farm goal up to 110 percent of the goal.

The 1943 crop of wheat: Not less than 85 percent of parity, as indicated above; average of \$1.23 per bushel at the farm. Differentials for location, grade, and quality.

The 1943 wool clip: Purchased at ceiling prices less transportation, handling and other charges to be sold to manufacturers at ceiling prices.

The 1943 crop of barley: (loans to mature not later than April 30, 1944): 75 cents per bushel on farm-stored barley.

The 1943 crop of hay and pasture seeds: Support loans or purchases are offered for hay and pasture seeds, including alfalfa; timothy; smooth bromegrass; crested western, and slender wheat-grass; orchard; white clover; red clover; biennial white, yellow, and mixed sweet clover; and alsike clover.

The 1943 crop of canning vegetables: Minimum grower prices were established to be paid by certified canners, at the following levels: snap beans--\$80 per ton; green peas--\$87.50 per ton for grade A, \$67.50 for grade B, and \$52.50 for grade C; and sweet corn--\$17.00 per ton.

LEGUME AND GRASS SEED PRICE CEILINGS

It is important that producers of legume and grass seeds be informed of recent price ceilings announced by OPA. The primary object of the seed program is to move the seed from farmer-producer to farmer-consumer at prices that are fair to both, as well as to the processors, wholesalers, and retailers. Under this system, the growers receive about two thirds of the price paid by the consumer. Handlers receive handling fees plus reasonable prices.

The following table shows maximum retail prices to the farmer-consumer on the highest quality seed, excluding discounts. Transportation charges are additional in all cases, at all levels of distribution:

	Producers' Maximum Prices	Retailers' Maximum Prices
	(per cwt)	(per cwt)
Northern alfalfa seed.....	\$35.00	\$49.90
Red clover seed.....	30.00	43.50
Alsike clover seed.....	27.00	40.50
Sweet clover seed.....	10.00	19.00
Timothy seed.....	7.30	13.05

Besides the market prices farmers receive for their seed, they also may earn AIA payments for growing them. A sufficient supply of grass and legume seed is necessary to maintain and increase America's soil fertility and provide needed pasture and hay crops.

In view of the expanding demand for food, farmers should be encouraged to harvest and market those seeds which in turn step up food production.

OPA Price Ceiling on Live Hogs (Effective October 4, 1943): Billings (Terminal Market -- includes public markets, slaughters and all other places where hogs are sold in such municipality)--\$15.05 per cwt. Any other point in Montana designated as a "buying station", where live hogs are weighed for sale and sold to the buyer and a regular market is maintained--\$14.75 per cwt.

Beef Program Price Ceilings: Under the new beef price control program now in operation, the following range of prices is established for Chicago plants with official graders:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price Per Cwt.</u>	<u>Slaughter Payments per Cwt.</u>
Choice	\$15.00 to \$16.00	\$1.00
Good	14.25 to 15.25	1.45
Medium	12.00 to 13.00	.90
Common	10.00 to 11.00	.50
Bologna Bulls	8.50 to 9.50	.50
Cutter and Canner	7.25 to 8.25	.50

In plants not having official graders, the slaughter payments will be a flat \$1.10 per cwt. instead of the grade variations listed in the table unless changes are announced for specific localities. The slaughter payments are payments originally provided at the time the meat rollback was put into effect.

1944 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program is designed to assist producers by reimbursing them for production practices performed which will cause for immediate maximum production. The 1944 Production Practices that have been approved for Montana are segregated into eight sections as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. Fertilizers and Other Materials | E. Range and Pasture Practices |
| B. Green Manure and Cover Crops | F. Forestry Practices |
| C. Harvesting Legume and Grass Seeds | G. Feed Reserves |
| D. Erosion Control and Water Conservation Practices. | H. Miscellaneous |

There are 38 production practices for which payment will be made representing about the same practices that we have had in past years with the exception of the forest tree maintenance and planting, and apple tree removal practices which have been eliminated and the seeding practices on cropland unless such cropland is to be seeded for permanent pasture have also been eliminated because such practices do not create immediate production. A few new practices have been added including a mixed fertilizer practice; leveling irrigated cropland; drainage and irrigation improvement practices; deferment of grazing on small farm pastures by utilizing cropland seeded to winter crops, sweet clover, and crested wheat grass; and fire guards in timber or over rough topography.

At present there are no provisions anticipated for agricultural conservation payments for special crops such as wheat, nor are provisions made for parity payment

Present indications are that individual farm allowances will not be determined and each operator may earn production practice payments by performing practices for which he receives the prior approval of the county committee. However, farm allowances will be **established** to determine maximum payments with respect to the application of fertilizers. A state allocation of funds has been established for production practice payments and in turn county allowance allocations will be established which cannot be exceeded by approved practices in the county. It will, therefore, be necessary that careful consideration be given by county committees when approving practices and only those practices should be approved which are most needed on the individual's farm to maintain and promote maximum production. As will later be explained, the farm plan offers a method of determining that the county allowance will not be exceeded.

Present information is to the effect that no deduction will be made from farmers' payments for the administrative expenses of the county association office. Under the agricultural appropriation act for the 1944 fiscal year, a direct appropriation has been set aside for administrative expenses rather than deducting expenses from participating farmers' payments.

FARM PLAN SIGN-UP

A tentative Form NR-806, 1944 Farm Plan, has been presented for the consideration of the State Committee. This farm plan has been simplified from last year in that it does not provide for the establishment of farm goals, and does not have the special crop allotment section or farm allowance section. The performance report

is part of the farm plan and is entered on the reverse side of the form. A column has been provided to summarize the 1944 compliance which will again be on a honorary basis. It is expected that a farm sign-up campaign will be carried on next spring in which is hoped that every farmer will be contacted and a farm plan executed by him. The farm plan sign-up will be carried on at the direction of the county committee and with the assistance of community committeemen.

County and community committeemen will be responsible at the time of assisting farmers in signing up farm plans of informing them of the agricultural commodities most needed in the war effort, of price supports, farm machinery and labor outlooks, transportation and other factors which they will want to know when formulating their plan of 1944 agricultural production. At the same time, committeemen are to inform producers of the production practices which will assist them in obtaining maximum production. The production practices, number of units, and amounts must be shown on the farm plan to enable the county committee to summarize and approved practices for payment and to determine that their county allowance is not exceeded.

The conscientious effort of both the farmers and committeemen to fully complete the 1944 farm plans cannot be over-emphasized since it represents the basis on which planned production is obtained in accordance with national needs and also provides valuable information on which to determine future operations with respect to effectively prosecuting the war effort. We know that it is difficult to anticipate in advance just what farming or ranching operations will take place during the crop year because of uncertainties such as weather, machinery, labor, etc., however, it is only through planned operations on the part of food production that the over-all war strategy can be planned in advance to win the war with the least loss of life, materials, and capital. All that has been discussed here today is essential information to the completion of a farm plan, which if carried out during the 1944 crop year, will provide the food which will win the war and write the peace.

Statement by War Food Administrator Marvin
Jones on the Protein Concentrate and Feed Grain Situation

Considerable confusion has arisen as to the protein concentrate situation as well as some of the other livestock feeds. This confusion is the result of a great deal of misinformation and rumors.

The War Food Administration is endeavoring to handle these concentrates through the regular commercial channels. However, it has authorized Commodity Credit Corporation to direct the shipment of 20 per cent of all kinds of concentrates in an effort to take care of emergencies. The physical distribution of this 20 per cent is left in the hands of the trade unless an emergency should arise that would justify the War Food Administration stepping in to handle it. In that case, the 20 per cent would still be handled by the trade under the direction of Commodity Credit Corporation.

Certain safeguards have been instituted to prevent the holding of protein concentrates by speculators, such as the accumulation of large stocks. This should prevent the accumulation of more than 15 days' supply by anyone with the exception of livestock feeders who can stock 30 days' supply, and the ranchmen who are permitted to stock their season's supply because of the necessity of getting this feed to their ranches or feed lots before they are prevented from doing so by the snow.

There is no regulation to keep a dealer from selling concentrates to anyone so long as he stays within these limits. Anyone wishing to purchase concentrates will do it in the same way he has always done it, and no certificate or permission is required.

The total amount of concentrates this year will be greater than was used last year, although there will be less per animal unit than there was last year on account of the increased numbers of livestock. However, there will be about the same amount per animal unit as there was prior to 1940.

As to other feeds, our estimates show about 3 billion bushels of corn, about 835 million bushels of wheat, 330 million bushels of barley, 1,150 million bushels of oats, 33 million bushels of rye, and 100 million bushels of grain sorghums. In addition to the feed produced in the United States we are importing wheat for resale for feed; and in addition, private importers are bringing in oats and barley from Canada. Also, feed is being brought in from South America to the extent that the shipping situation will permit.

The feed situation will be tight but not desperate. Everyone should be discouraged from buying more feed than for his current needs. The crushing mills have only recently started up and some of them are still not in operation. They will be crushing soybeans, peanuts, and cottonseed throughout the winter, and protein will be available as it is crushed.

If everyone will take a reasonable attitude toward the feed situation, we will be able to take care of our livestock of all kinds in a manner that was normal up to 1940.

Livestock Minerals

It is not known that difficulty is being experienced in obtaining potassium iodide or salt.

Phosphate supplements are the only others known to be required. Bone meal is extremely difficult to buy so three alternatives are suggested.

1. Some stockmen are gathering "prairie bones" and hauling them to a processor, such as the Welsh Mineral Company at Billings, for grinding. A few are even "burning" bones at home and grinding them in their own mill. There is a possibility of spreading disease by using raw bone meal but Doctor Welch does not consider it important.
2. Mono-sodium phosphate can be bought from the Blocksom Chemical Company at Joliet, Illinois at a cost of \$7.00 to \$8.00 per cwt. plus the freight. It carries approximately twice as much available phosphate as bone meal, is palatable when mixed with salt 25% - 75% and is quite soluble.
3. Defluorinated raw rock phosphate can be purchased from the Western Phosphate Company, P. O. Box 3247, Seattle, Washington. This product is reported to be equal to high grade steamed bone meal in available phosphorus, is perfectly safe to feed and is being readily taken by the cattle here at the college in a salt mixture of 50-50. It has been quoted at \$34.00 per ton in carload lots f.o.b. Tennessee.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AND FEED SITUATION

(Talk by Charles Durneister, BAE, State Meeting, October 21.)

FEED

To give you a little background as to why this present feed situation developed, I would like to call your attention to the fact that during the late '20's there was a fairly good balance between feed supplies and livestock. 1928-1934 we had a big increase in cattle numbers and an increase in hog production in 1932-33. In 1934 drought cut feed supplies short - we were forced to liquidate, partly because of low prices, and scarcity of feed. From 1937 up till this year, including 1942, we have had a series of very good crop and feed years. Our feed production expanded faster than our livestock production during the first part of this period 1940-1942. But even on up until the end of 1942, feed prices generally were low in relation to the prices of livestock. This caused, like many profitable industries, a great many newcomers to go into the business. Most of them will tell you they did it for patriotism. After all, there was a profit motive, also, which encouraged them to go into the business. Price ceilings put on by OPA together with all the other methods to keep down costs tended to check the rise of livestock prices in the spring of this year. At the same time, feed costs were going up. They went up 30%. You began to feel this pinch about the first of April. The situation that developed at that time was partly brought on by the black market that existed, particularly in beef and poultry. I don't think I have to tell any man from Montana that we always have to look forward to the possibility of dry weather. We have had 7 good crop years, pretty good feed years, so it looks as if it might be commonsense and prudence to think about the possibility of a drought again and that ought to give some thought to reducing cattle numbers. Particularly when we have been expanding poultry production, dairy production, and hog production.

CATTLE

Beginning the first of June the prices began to weaken. We see cattle have come down to where they are the same level, on the average, as a year ago, particularly on the feeders. In the case of calves they are lower. There has been very little demand for feeder calves this fall. What you have is a complete change from the sellers' market, today it's changed over to a buyers' market.

We had 78.2 million cattle on farms in January, 1943. As far as we can determine now we are going to have nearly 81 million head of cattle in the United States on January 1, 1944. That's at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ million more than we had in January 1, 1934. You will not have as many cattle in Montana as you had then.

SHEEP

The sheep man has been liquidating in some parts of the west - has been liquidating for several years. There was heavy liquidation in 1943 primarily because of the labor situation, the difficulty of getting sheep herders. This year the liquidation has been taking place at a much greater rate than in 1942. The first of January, on the basis of the curtailment that has been taking

place in sheep numbers, the stock sheep will be about where they were in 1925-26. We would like to see the number held at that level rather than any further reduction.

SWINE

In the case of hogs, as you probably know, the Secretary of Agriculture urged an increase. The result of that was that where we used to produce 75-77 million pigs a year, we got that up to 105-8. This year it will be 125-127 million. The Secretary has got a bigger production than he anticipated. We got a hog production way out of balance with our feed producing capacity. We are asking to bring them down to about the 1942 level.

MILK

Dairy products is one of our vital foods - we are asking for a goal of about 3% increase in milk production.

POULTRY

We are suggesting in our goals an egg production in 1944 of about the same level as this year. We are going into the new year with about 10-11% more pullets on farms. Our suggestion is that they cull heavily. Cut down their number somewhat - turn these fowls that they cull into meat. The goal then is for about a stable production of eggs and about stable production of hens and pullets next year.

INFORMATION, EXPERIENCE, OR EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES OF 1943
THAT MAY HELP FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE 1944 PROBLEM

With respect to Mexican Nationals, the first question that will probably be asked will be whether or not these workers will again be available.

The following information has just been received for information of parties interested, but not for publication, and we should be extremely careful to see that it does not reach any newspapers. The Foreign Minister under date of October 5 has released information to the effect that they would be willing to release an additional 25,000 Mexican National workers for the United States for the year of 1944. This would be an increase over the number recruited in 1943 of 50%.

I would quote from the telegram giving this information, a sentence that should be emphasized in connection with these Mexican Nationals. "The Government of Mexico in its desire to cooperate with the cause of the United Nations, and in particular the program of food production of the Government of North America, and notwithstanding the sacrifice made in permitting the exodus of agricultural workers, is in accord that the representatives of the War Food Administration contract these additional agricultural workers."

In too many instances in 1943, the use of Mexican National workers was taken as a matter of course, and the fact that they were making a patriotic contribution was either not recognized or disregarded.

We have been on the receiving end of some other labor recruited to assist in Montana's Food Production Program. This included 255 Oklahomans, 133 Arkansas workers, and some 200 Negroes. In addition, we received the help from a large number of custom combines.

In return very little Montana labor or equipment assisted with Food Production in other states. This is a joint responsibility and if we are to receive the help from other areas, it is no more than right that wherever possible, we assist those areas in times of the greatest labor needs.

We will need to guard against the gradual inclination on the part of the producer to transfer all responsibility for farm labor to some Government Agency. This is illustrated in some cases by farmers' unwillingness to take care of the labor on the farm except when actually working on that farm. An example of this is given here: The farmer, using Mexican Nationals to shock grain, had completed this work, and expected to use them five or six days later in picking spuds. He brought them to town and left them for somebody to take care of for the five days interval between the completion of grain shocking and the start of spud picking.

Other instances occurred where farmers hesitate to transport labor even for a short distance, expecting that this labor should be delivered to him on the farm.

There are probably more instances of common sense handling of labor than where these workers were unfairly treated. In most instances even where this labor was working on an hourly rate and provided his own groceries, the farmer involved supplied him freely with milk, eggs, meat, and garden produce at no cost. Many

producers consistently brought their labor to town every week or so, many times at inconvenience to themselves, and in many cases, the farmer stood good for advances of clothing and food when they were uncertain as to whether or not the earnings of the men would actually repay this advance. Mexicans, Negroes, and even Japanese were fed at the farmers' tables.

Considerable effort should be spent to see that all labor is used as much as possible and to the best advantage. Mexicans complained much more if they had nothing to do than they did about working too long.

All in all, the labor program for 1943 might be considered successful although if we had not had a fall season of particularly favorable weather, we might not have been able to say that all crops had been harvested.

In planning for 1944, whatever plans are made should be worked out on a basis of either a normal or possibly unfavorable year with respect to weather conditions. It is hoped that more efficiency will be shown in all agencies working with the Farm Labor Program. If the central agencies are to be more efficient, it will also mean that more efficiency must be shown at the County level, this particularly with respect to the prompt furnishing of all reports and pertinent information regarding growing conditions and present labor supplies.

OUTLINE FOR 1944 LABOR PROGRAM

Based on the experience of 1943 and in accordance with information on hand as of November 1st, 1943. The need is shown that there must be an active and dependable county Farm Labor Committee in each county.

I. N E E D

1. More accurate information is needed in all counties, and early in the season, on the actual labor requirements to produce the needed crops. This information should include:
 - (a) Actual numbers.
 - (b) Kinds. (local, year-round, transient, foreign, etc.)
 - (c) Time needed. (This should probably be reported in terms of total man days per week).
 - (d) Labor saving devices or systems that might reduce needs and increase efficiency.

II. S U P P L Y

Labor supplies should be inventoried on the basis of including all labor.

1. Local labor

- (a) Producers and family
- (b) Year around hired men.
- (c) Urban workers available for farm work.
- (d) Part time trained workers (irrigators, etc.)
- (e) School students.

- (f) Women workers.
- (g) Draft deferees.
- (h) The more efficient use of local labor that might be effected by pooling labor and equipment. Here plans could be developed for using dry land farmers on irrigated farms and vice-versa.

2. Outside labor

A close estimation of minimum needs for additional workers which the survey will show to be necessary to meet the needs for maximum crop production. This brings up the consideration of the necessary housing and equipment.

- (a) Skilled or specialized workers, such as irrigators, hay stackers, sheep shearers, machine operators, etc. (In probably all cases the need shown here will exceed any known supply and thus plans should be made to get the job done with whatever labor is available.
- (b) Unskilled or hand workers listed in order of preference or availability:

- Mexican Nationals
- Spanish Americans
- Japanese or War Prisoners
- Negroes
- Indians
- Others (including transients many of whom may be skilled).

From these workers must come those who will partially fill the need for skilled labor operations.

III. I N S T R U C T I O N

Many times the efficiency of labor is greatly increased by a small amount of previous instruction, and this could be provided by a number of methods:

- (a) Instruction to producers to show them the best method of instructing unexperienced labor.
- (b) Teaching Mexicans rudiments of English.
- (c) Teaching farmers rudiments of Spanish.
- (d) Instructing farmers in racial characteristics of foreign workers.
- (e) Pick out and work with those farmers who always have labor trouble.
- (f) Active cooperation with any and all groups, organizations or agencies that may assist with more efficiency in the labor program.

IV. W O R K I N G C O N D I T I O N S

- (a) Prevailing wage rates for different operations at different times of the year clearly understood by workers, and uniform for the area.

- (b) Housing and equipment on farms that are suitable and adequate for type and number of workers to be used.
- (c) A complete understanding between farmer and worker about all conditions of working and this understanding reached before work starts.
- (d) In those areas using foreign workers and particularly Mexican Nationals care must be exercised that the area does not become one that is known for discrimination against these workers. A touchy problem and must be carefully handled.
- (e) Some guarantee on the part of the producer that he will take and use labor when supplied in answer to his request. This may or may not take the form of the bond furnished in case of Mexican Nationals, but some such arrangements might be desirable.
- (f) Occasions may arise when it will be necessary for the producer to board and house transient or part time workers which under peace time conditions he would not consider.

V. S U M M A R Y

- (a) Early survey accurately showing needs.
- (b) Active County Farm Labor Committee
- (c) Plans for educational work.
- (d) Satisfactory working conditions.
- (e) Accuarate and timely reports in state office showing actual local conditions.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHIPPED-IN L. BOB IN 1943
(Approximate Figures)

	Mex.	Span.	Jps	N. groos.	Indians.	Others:	Shipped-*	School	Sol-	Okies	Sugar Beet
	Nettl.	Amor.				in Whites:	Students:	diars			acreage
Beaverhead											
Big Horn	86	50	130	130	25	100	75				5,834
Blaine	149	7	150			74	36			9	6,130
Carbon											
Cascade	40	12	31	39		20	5				1,058
Chouteau											
Custer-Powder River	63	20		6			7				1,166
Daniels									80		
Dawson	8	38				12	25			30	1,103
Deer Lodge-Powell	30					14	4				250
Fallon-Carter											
Fergus											
Flathead											
Gallatin											
Garfield											
Glacier											
Hill										36	
Lake	99					6					1,300
Lewis & Clark-Broad.	135										1,250
Madison-Jefferson		2					2				27
Meagher											
Missoula	87	3	20	1		75					1,096
Musselshell-Gol. Val.											
Park											
Phillips	99		65			10	2	15			2,250
Pondera		4			21	34	30	11		44	448
Prairie											
Richland	440	334		2		247	140	30		10	10,341
Roosevelt									4		
Rosebud	103	70			95	29		33			3,540
Sanders											
Sheridan									7		
Stillwater										28	

(See reverse side)

(Continued)

	: Mex. :	: Span. :	: Japs :	: Negroes :	: Indians :	: Others :	: Shipped-*	: School :	: Sol- :	: Okies :	: Sugar Beet :
	: Nat'l :	: Amer. :					: in Whites :	: Students :	: diers :		: Acreage :
Sweet Grass											
Teton	10					5	31	44		45	500
Toole										22	
Valley	63	5	51		17	6		3	6	31	1,680
Wheatland											
Wibaux											
Yellowstone	450	445	64	26		18					12,823
Sun River Project											
Milk River Project					20	27		20			2,622
Treasure	20	121				94	3	40			4,191
Havalli	264	47	18	5							
TOTALS	2146	1158	499	209	178	771	219	344	97	255	57,609

Summary of Statement by George Hoffman, representing
Col. Mitchell of the State Selective Board, at State
1944 Food Production Meeting, Bozeman, Oct. 21-23, 1943

Farm deferments in the state number about 20,000 of all age groups, 18-45 or about 6% of total. The National percentage is about 3%; the variation being explained because our farming operations are larger. We are about the same as Idaho, somewhat higher than Utah.

Plans for 1944 depend on war. At this time, it is not anticipated that farm registrants will be reclassified.

The USDA War Boards have been of considerable help in furnishing information to Selective Boards regarding status of farm registrants. Form 42 is used to supply desired information.

No classification is permanent. Re-examination is desirable to assure that occupations have not changed. In case 2-C registrants obtain slack season employment in lumber mills or mines, they may retain their classification providing they make necessary arrangements with the USES to return to farm work when needed. It is necessary for registrants to be responsible for sufficient production to maintain a 2-C classification.

Available single men will be exhausted before fathers are called.

EDUCATION

Summary of statement of Fred Jans, Extension Service, Washington, D. C., at State Food Production Meeting, October 21 to 23, and other remarks.

1. The attainment of maximum food production in 1944 is more dependent on an informed people than previously.
2. It will be necessary to reach the last man, which cannot be done by one series of meetings, or one bulletin.
3. Every producer has a right to know what is wanted and why. They have a right to know the effective means for achieving maximum production.
4. Only by analyzing the problems in light of local conditions can this be done. This means first, meetings where all can participate; second, a continuing program on production problems as they come along.
5. This calls for a correlated program to use all facilities to a maximum and so all facilities are working in a common cause and in a common direction.

FACILITIES OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
AVAILABLE FOR ATTAINMENT OF GOALS FOR 1944

1. Local school farm shops and equipment for repair and care of farm machinery.
2. Agriculture laboratory equipment for use of farm youth and adult training programs.
3. Local vocational agriculture class rooms and libraries available for farm educational program including farm labor training sources for non-farm people.
4. Local vocational agriculture instructor available for organization and conduct of educational programs for food production. (Food Production War Training.)
5. Funds are available through State Department of Vocational Education for cost of youth and adult farm instructional courses.
6. State staff in Vocational Agriculture available for organization and direction of educational farm production programs.
7. Food Production War Training Courses that are available to local communities for education of youth and adults: (1) Operation, Care and Repair of Tractors, Trucks and Automobiles including Gas and Diesel Engines (2) Metal work Including Simple Tools, Planing, Drilling, Shaping and Machinery Repair (3) Woodwork (4) Elementary Electricity Including Care and Repair of Electrical Equipment and Wiring for Light and Power (5) Repair, Operation and Construction of Farm Machinery and Equipment (6) Increasing Cattle Production (7) Increasing Poultry for Meat Production (8) Increasing Egg Production (9) Increasing Pork Production (10) Increasing Beef Production (11) Increasing Mutton, Lamb and Goat Production (12) Increasing Soybean Production (13) Increasing Vegetable Production (Commercial) (14) Production, Conservation and Processing of Food for Farm Families (15) Increasing Sugar Production (Sugar beet and/or sugar cane) (16) Increasing Field and Vegetable Seed Production (17) Training of Farm Workers 1/ (18) Increasing the Production of Fruits and nuts (19) Home Vegetable Gardening.

Cost of instruction for Food Production War Training Courses is paid from Federal Funds allocated to the State Department of Vocational Education for the purpose of securing efficient and increased food production for 1944 through well-organized and systematic educational training in local communities. Any community is eligible to sponsor such training courses through the local schools or the State Department of Vocational Education.

Note: It is suggested that local War Boards contact local schools or the State Department of Vocational Education, Bozeman, Montana, if interested in Food Production War Training Courses.

- 1/ Training of Farm Workers includes training inexperienced help and training farmers to train inexperienced help.

THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT OUTLOOK IN MONTANA FOR 1944

(Summarized from statements made at the
meeting in Bozeman October 21-23, 1943)

There will be ample credit for ordinary production financing needs in 1944. Production Credit Associations and commercial banks have plenty of funds to lend those whose production embraces only ordinary agricultural risks.

The Farm Security Administration expects to have a reasonable supply of funds to lend those farmers still in need of and qualified to receive rehabilitation credit, who are unable to obtain adequate credit elsewhere.

Emergency Crop and Feed loans (Seed Loans) again will be available up to \$100 per operator for those who have a reasonable prospect of producing needed crops but who are unable to borrow needed funds from regular sources.

R.A.C.C. loans in 1944 will be made available only in specific areas and/or for specific types of production designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Designation by the Secretary will be made only after a convincing showing has been made by local people (presumably War Boards) that the crops and/or livestock included in the designation would not be produced without the R.A.C.C. financing asked for.

An important reason for R.A.C.C. financing in 1943 was to furnish a means of risk-sharing with farmers and stockmen who were being encouraged to take greater than usual risks in order to meet war food goals. The war food program for 1944 will emphasize more the production of those crops and livestock which are adapted to operating conditions and with which the operator has demonstrated experience. This emphasis will reduce the risks taken and consequently should reduce the demand for a type of credit designed to encourage operators by having the government share risks with them.

FACILITIES OF WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

War Relocation Authority has offices at 328 Stapleton Building, Billings, - Hill County State Bank Building, Havre, - and 419 Placer Hotel, Helena, to assist farmers, ranchers, and others in securing evacuee labor from any on the nine Relocation Centers.

These offices also assist in movement of evacuees within the state, and to the state from other areas. Transportation for agricultural workers is provided by the evacuee except in cases of need - when WRA pays transportation.

FACILITIES OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

* * * *

The Soil Conservation Service offers the following:

- I. Assistance on state level in developing the 1944 food production program.
- II. Cooperation in counties where Soil Conservation Service personnel are members of County U.S.D.A. War Boards.

County activities may well include the following:

1. Participate at county and community meetings of farmers in explaining the 1944 food production program. Also, determine the production-conservation problems and draw upon farmer experience in developing solutions.
 2. Aid in planning methods of attack, particularly in problem areas:
 - a. By identifying or interpreting soils or land classes in such a manner that they become directives to farmers in utilizing their resources for adapted crops.
 - b. Assist in developing "job or guide sheets" for practices emphasized, and which are essential in increasing crop yields by conserving soil and moisture. (In 1943 Soil Conservation Service technicians, County Agents, AAA personnel, and other county leaders, developed such "sheets" for their county or for problem areas in the county).
 - c. Train agricultural workers and local leaders who can help farmers select the proper combination of practices to use in order to achieve the maximum production with the least soil wastage. This should include AAA payment practices.
 - d. Assist in establishing such practices by aiding farmers, method demonstration, etc.
- III. Similar types of assistance and procedure may be used in counties not having SCS personnel on County USDA War Boards, if requests are made to the State Conservationist's office at Eozeman.
 - IV. Soil Conservation Service assistance in State Soil Conservation Districts or Cooperative State Grazing Districts.

Where assistance is rendered to the above kinds of Districts, the County USDA War Boards may wish to solicit the cooperation of the Supervisors or Directors of these Districts, to obtain full utilization of the resources for maximum conservation and production. This may involve:

1. Selection of lands for different types of crops, developing or improving farm irrigation systems, clearing or leveling of new lands for crops, construction of stock water reservoirs, range management plans, utilization of Farm Forestry products, etc. The Districts have technicians available for these and other types of production and conservation work.
2. Districts also have the use of various types of equipment, such as tractors, carryalls, bulldozers, grass seeding equipment, tillage equipment, fire fighting equipment, etc., which may be used by the farmers within the Districts for increased food production.

FACILITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Security Administration has the facilities and responsibility of furnishing advice on farm and home management by trained supervisors, along with furnishing needed credit up to \$2500 per year per family to family type farmers willing to help themselves, maintain a decent standard of living and to increase the production of essential foods. These loans are made to families who are unable to obtain adequate credit elsewhere.

Funds are available for water development under the Water Facilities program, also for the purchase of farms under the Bankhead Jones Act in eleven designated counties.

The three FSA projects, comprising approximately 500 farms, 329 of which are government owned, are now being sold to individual families. These families will continue to expand their farm production with the same opportunities as other farmers.

As of this date the Farm Security Administration is furnishing assistance to 6050 Montana farm families, most of whom intend to comply with the 1944 Food Production Program in the best way possible to obtain the maximum production of essential food from their farms. In 1943 838 new loans were made.

Each County has an FSA committee, composed of three farmers, whose responsibility it is to advise with FSA personnel as to the over-all program for the county, to determine the eligibility of applicants for new FSA loans and to review and advise as to the further needs of FSA assistance to borrowers having had loans three years or longer.

It is perhaps of interest to all of us to know that during the past few months several farmers who have been in active combat and have received medical discharges (however, still able bodied for farming) have been applying for this assistance in an effort to get back on the farm. Where at all possible, credit will be extended for this purpose. This group, no doubt, will rapidly enlarge during the next year and will assist in replacing those now being called to the service.

